

U. S.-British Unity Seen as League Pillar

Lowell Centenary Speakers
Hail Poet as Prophet of
Anglo-Saxon Oneness

Say War Brought Love

Stephen Leacock, Professor
Sloane and Others Speak;
E. L. Masters Reads Poem

The league of nations will be saved from becoming "a league of dreams" only by the bedrock of friendship among the English-speaking nations, according to Stephen Butler Leacock, of the University of Toronto, who was one of the speakers at the Lowell centennial exercises at the Ritz-Carlton hotel yesterday.

James Russell Lowell was hailed as the prophet of Anglo-Saxon unity in all the addresses, made both by Americans and by the guests—poets, essayists and statesmen—who had come from Australia, Canada and England to pay honor to the American who was poet, essayist and statesman in one.

Throughout his lifetime he had dreamed of the day when Americans and Englishmen would learn to understand each other better, a day deferred until long after his death, but which was now become the most important element in world peace.

"If we are to prevent the league of nations from becoming merely a league of dreams," said Mr. Leacock, "we must make strong the foundations of sympathy and mutual understanding among the peoples of the nations. How else shall it have the strength to hold against the forces of hate and discord? (I believe that Mr. Borne is not in the room, so we may dare to speak of the league.)

"England and America in the past have made too much of their differences and not enough of their unity. We have taught our school children the details of that first struggle, which was only a little misunderstanding in the process of being made. We have harped on 'Fifty-four forty or fight,' and we have fussed about some swamps in Venezuela. Thank heaven, on the battlefields of France we learned that our common love was greater than all these!

"In Canada we don't shut our windows against the light of the Fourth of July. We have no fears, in spite of 'annexation' talk, of being withered in the sunshine of your greatness, and even in the cold light of the Aurora Borealis we walk with upright heads. Canada may yet become a sort of middle people, half English, half Canadian. I say, combining the virtues of both with the deficiencies of neither? Well, if I don't say it, no one can prevent a good Canadian from thinking it."

Professor William Milligan Sloane, chancellor of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, opened the morning exercises with a address to the visitors, which he, too, dwelt on the new harmony between England and the United States. It was significant, he said, that the celebration of Lowell's birth came

7,873 Stars in Yale Flag; 186 Are Gold

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 22.—Among announcements made to graduates here to-day for Yale Alumni University Day was a statement of war records showing that 7,873 Yale men served in the World War. Of these 1,988 were in the field artillery and 712 in the air service.

The latest list of Yale dead is 186 and decorations to 197 have been recorded.

Among the Yale men in the army the lists show one major general, eight brigadier generals, thirty-five colonels, forty-nine lieutenant colonels, 247 majors and 909 captains; in the navy, one captain, two commanders and fourteen lieutenant commanders; in the marine corps, three majors and six captains.

on the same day as that of George Washington—"the man who saved British liberties and the man of letters who devoted a splendid life to promoting unity and concord between the America of Lincoln and the empire of Victoria."

The ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton was crowded with leaders of the American literary world. On the platform, under a portrait of Lowell and the flags of England, France and the United States, sat the members and guests of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, under whose auspices the Lowell celebration has been conducted. Applause was frequent, and at the conclusion of the reading of Alfred Noyes' poem, "The Avenue of the Allies," there were cries of "Bravo!" and something as nearly approaching a "demonstration" as the conservative nature of the audience could be expected to produce.

Writers and poets read a poem written for the Lowell centennial, in which he emphasized the common tongue as the greatest bond between England and the United States:

If heaven had meant we should be enemies,
Though from your loins, England, we had sprung,
It had not made us so by severing seas,
But cursed our converse with a different tongue.

We brought our language with us; if we
Your language with a drawl or nasal twang,
We moulded it boldly as we live and seek—
Some words of Shakespeare in his time were slang.

Professor Barrett discussed James Russell Lowell as a man of letters and told many anecdotes of his Harvard College classroom.

Samuel McChord Crothers brought the exercises to an end with a tribute to the apostle of democracy in Lowell.

The guests of the Academy were Sir Henry Babington Smith, Acting High Commissioner of Great Britain; John Galsworthy, C. Lewis Hind, Robert Nichols, Alfred Noyes, James Cappon, Pelham Edgar, Sir Robert Alexander Falconer, Maurice Hutton, Stephen Butler Leacock, Archibald McKellar MacMechan, Duncan Campbell Scott and Henry Yale Braddon, from Australia.

Members of the Academy or the American Institute of Arts and Letters were Nicholas Murray Butler, Robert Underwood Johnson, William Milligan Sloane, Ashley H. Thorndike, Henry S. Noble, Clayton Hamilton, Brander Matthews, Albert Brunner, Cass Gilbert, Augustus Thomas, George Whitefield Chadwick, Edwin H. Blashfield, Horatio Parker and George de Forest Brush.

Germans Lost 3,076 Men, 11 Vessels, at Battle of Jutland

British Verify Teuton Figures; 21 Ships Either
Sunk or Disabled; Cruiser
Luetzow Hit Forty Times

LONDON, Feb. 21.—There is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the German official account of the losses suffered by the German fleet in the Jutland naval battle on May 31, 1916, it is learned officially by Reuters. German figures published June 16, 1916, showed that the casualties were: Officers, killed or missing, 172; wounded, 41; other ratings, killed or missing, 2,414; wounded, 449. Total, 3,076.

Official details of damage done to individual vessels follow:

Battleship Koenig, struck about fifteen times and badly damaged; ship went down by the head until her fore-castle was only six and a half feet above water. The crew of the forward torpedo tube was imprisoned until the ship was placed in drydock on June 5. Four fires were started on the ship and Admiral Hehne was wounded in the head. The casualties on board were heavy.

Twenty-eight Shells Hit Seydlitz. Cruiser Seydlitz, hit by twenty-eight shells and one torpedo from a British destroyer. Her fore-castle was riddled and her fore turret was put out of action. The entire crew of the turret and magazine were killed, with the exception of three or four men. The ship was beached in a sinking condition, but was afterward refloated and repaired. She suffered heavy casualties.

Battleship Grosser Kurfuerst, damaged by a torpedo and four heavy shells. Engines were damaged. Battleship Markgraf, badly damaged, a torpedo having struck her.

Battleship Oldenburg, hit by a shell

from destroyer, which killed eleven and wounded about a dozen, mostly officers on the bridge.

Battleship Ostfriesland, struck mine, which tore large hole in her starboard side. She was assisted into port by salvaging vessels.

Battleship Schlesien, slightly damaged by splinters and injured in a collision which occurred when she attempted to avoid the torpedoed Pommern.

Battleship Schleswig-Holstein, so badly damaged that the repair work necessary required several weeks.

Forty Direct Hits Scored

Battle-cruiser Luetzow, sustained at least forty direct hits from British gun fire, which did enormous damage, and was also twice torpedoed in even- ing after battle. She was abandoned the next morning and sunk by two German torpedoes. Her casualties are variously given as being from 400 to nearly 600.

Battle-cruiser Derfflinger, so badly damaged that she had to be reconstructed, a large quantity of armor and guns from the unfinished Hindenburg being used for that purpose.

Cruiser Moltke, hit by three shells and was under repairs until August.

Cruiser Von der Tann, one turret completely put out of action and another virtually useless.

Light cruiser Elbing, so badly damaged that she was scuttled to prevent her falling into the hands of the British.

Light cruiser Rostock, after being damaged by gun fire, was blown up by her crew to prevent capture.

Only One of Crew Left

Light cruiser Wiesbaden, reduced to a complete wreck by gun fire and was finally torpedoed. There was only one survivor of her crew.

Light cruiser Frauenlob, set on fire and wrecked by gun fire and was torpedoed and sunk. Only eight men of her crew survived.

Five destroyers are known to have been sunk, while others had to be towed into port.

A complete record of the British forces engaged in the battle shows 24 dreadnoughts, 3 battle-cruisers, 3 cruisers, 18 light cruisers and 78 destroyers. The German force included 21 battleships, 16 cruisers, and 77 destroyers. It is clearly established, however, that of the ships which actually came into action the preponderance of force was held by the Germans.

Note Issue Is Urged Instead Of New Loans

House Ways and Means Com-
mittee Recommends 7
Billions Short Time Paper

New Credits Proposed

War Finance Corporation
Also Authorized to Ad-
vance Funds to Exporters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House, in a bill reported to-day, recommends legislation which would substitute an issue of \$7,000,000,000 in short-term Treasury notes for the proposed \$10,000,000,000 flotation of Victory bonds recommended by Secretary of the Treasury Glass.

In addition, the committee bill makes provision for extension of the life of the War Finance Corporation and authorizes the corporation to make loans to American exporters and to banks financing them up to the limit of \$1,000,000,000 to "promote commerce with foreign nations through the extension of credits."

The measure further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish credit with foreign governments until eighteen months after the official declaration of peace for the purchase of "any property owned directly or indirectly by the United States, or of any wheat the price of which has been or may be guaranteed by the United States."

Short time obligations of foreign

governments would be converted to long term obligations maturing not later than October 15, 1938, under the terms of the bill, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it is stipulated that the long term conversions must bear the same rate of interest as the short term obligations.

Run One to Five Years

The issue of \$7,000,000,000 in short term Treasury certificates are to be outstanding from one to five years and are to be redeemable at the option of the government "upon not more than one year and not less than four months' notice."

The interest rates are to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the notes, issued in four different classes bearing varying interest rates and corresponding tax exemptions, are convertible at par into any other of the four classes bearing the same date of issue.

The series of Treasury certificates are defined in the bill as follows:

(1) Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state or any of the possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority.

(2) Exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes and (b) graduated additional income taxes commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations.

Principal and Interest Exempt

(3) Exempt both as to principal and interest, as provided in paragraph (2), and with an additional exemption from the taxes referred to in clause (b) of such paragraph, of the interest on an amount of such notes the principal of which does not exceed \$3,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation.

(4) Exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any state or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes and (b) all income, excess profits and war-

profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations.

The bill further creates a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds and notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less the sum total of obligations held by the United States against foreign governments, and further including the interest charges on such bonds.

Creates Sinking Fund

This provision of the bill reads: "For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and for each fiscal year thereafter until all such bonds and notes are retired there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of such sinking fund, an amount equal to sum of (1) 2 1/2 percent of the aggregate amount of such bonds and notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligations of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920, and (2) the interest which would have been payable during the year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes, purchased, returned or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in the previous years."

The Ways and Means Committee proposal defeats the plan of the Treasury Department for two succeeding issues of Victory bonds.

\$30,000 for Community Use

Subscribed at Meeting at Home
of Mrs. E. H. Harriman

George Gordon Battle, chairman of the Community Councils of Greater New York, announced yesterday that \$30,000 had been provided for the work of the councils for one year. The amount was pledged at a meeting in the home of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, at 1 East Sixty-ninth Street.

The Americanization, health and recreation committees of the councils will each receive \$10,000.

Mr. Battle said the sum already subscribed is nearly half of what is required, and is conditional on the collection of the remainder. Mrs. Harriman and her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, chairman of the council's city committee on coordination and reconstruction work, arranged the meeting.

U. S. 1920 Expenses To Pass 4 Billions; New Tax Levy Seen

Estimates of Secretary Glass
Show Revenue Will Not
Suffice; Short Term Note
Issue May Be Requested

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Estimates of governmental expenditures for next year, gathered by Secretary Glass from the various departments, indicate that the financial needs may run above the \$4,000,000,000 to be provided by taxes, and that additional tax levies must be made or short term securities sold to tide over the government for a year.

Estimates of expenses for the fiscal year 1920, beginning July, next and ending June 30, 1920, range from \$6,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000, but the Treasury does not regard any figures as authentic at this time. Government needs will depend largely, it was said, on future policies in regard to the army, on whether loans to the allies are to be made on a large scale after peace is formally declared, on the government's loss on the wheat guarantee, on the shipbuilding programme, and on the volume of belated expenditures growing out of the settlement of war contracts.

If it proves necessary to raise more funds than will be provided by taxation, the Treasury probably will resort to short time notes or certificates, maturing within a year, thus drawing on the prospective tax receipts for 1921. These securities, it was explained, might be floated as early as next fall. They would be sold principally to banks and large investors without an intensive campaign, and probably would be put out in comparatively small amounts at various times. Essentially they would be tax certificates, such as now are on the market, redeemable at times when tax payments are due.



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Oxfords that are examples of the finest bootmanship—developed in dark tan or brown Russia calfskin with simulated wing or straight tip. Made with all leather Cuban heels.

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FROCKS and GOWNS
of Elegant Simplicity
39.50 to 265.00

The consummate talent of Bonwit Teller & Co. gown designers has achieved symphonies of simplicity which interpret the code of dress that governs the selection of women who desire dignified restraint and the essence of good style in apparel.

Women's Frocks of Serge and Tricoline introduce numerous innovations in straight-line tailored effects and in compose models of cloth and satin.

A large collection of satin frocks take form in straightline silhouettes and graceful draperies.

Afternoon frocks of Georgette—frocks in exquisite beaded and all-over embroidered motifs—also vari-hued prints of chiffon, lovely patterned foulards, daintily delicate thin dresses.

And sumptuous evening gowns of lace, silk and luxurious metal fabrics, jetted and paillette effects.

DAYCOATS and WRAPS,
EVENING MANTLES
37.50 to 395.00

Included in the collection are practical motor coats of tweed, tricotine coats with narrow ribbon, skein silk and fringe treatments, tricotine in combination with satin fashioned in coat or dolman silhouettes—some of these models have seven-eighths length sleeves. Duvetyn wraps are embroidered; also combined with satin or reversible with satin and combinations of tricotine-and-tricotelette. Among the evening wraps and mantles are exquisite fashions in transparencies, silver and gold tissues, silks and velvets; many with the new Spring fur accentuations.

BLOUSES and
"Bontell" SHIRTS

A most comprehensive collection of "Bontell" tailored shirts in white and high colors is presented in the heavy woven silks—the kind affected by men—diversified types with many odd and original forms of tuckings, flutings and plaitings. Costume blouses of Georgette crepe and net—many entirely hand-made after exclusive Bonwit Teller & Co. designs reveal

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The supremacy of fine tailoring, with all its attendant graces, niceties of detail and elegancies, is a traditional quality of Bonwit Teller & Co. suits for women, the "jeune fille" and the small woman. By such tokens as finely modeled, narrow shoulders and close-fitting collars, by the balance and drape of coat and skirt lines, by the cleverly set-in sleeves—Bonwit Teller & Co. tailormades are distinguished.

The Suit Department on the Second Floor
Features Tailored Suits for Women

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS.....45.00 to 125.00

WOMEN'S DEMI-TAILORED SUITS.....85.00 to 150.00

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The Misses' Department on the Third Floor
Features Suits for "Jeune Fille" & Small Women

MISSSES' TAILORED SUITS.....32.50 to 75.00

MISSSES' "LOUNGE" SUITS.....39.50 to 95.00

MISSSES' COSTUME SUITS.....69.50 to 125.00

The Millinery Modes

Unusual Fashions and
Bonwit Teller & Co. Originations

Many interesting influences dominate the new millinery modes—Directoire motifs in pokes, shepherdess hats in Watteau types, transparencies in tulle and hair, jet ornamentation, glycerin ostrich decorations or entire hats of ostrich, large picturesque hats and close-fitting turbans in infinite style-diversions.



Long Slender Line Vamp
HAND MADE
DRESS PUMPS
For Women and Misses
10.00 to 12.00

Patent leather or black glaze kid two-strap Duchess pumps. Opera pumps in patent or dull leather, brown Russia calfskin, black or dark brown suede. Hand turned soles, Louis XVI. heels.

MISSSES'
FROCKS and GOWNS
In Individualized Modes
25.00 to 225.00

The theme from which all Bonwit Teller & Co. gown and frock fashions for Misses are developed is youth—all considerations diverge from this theme. Style, silhouette, color scheme express youth with its attendant simplicity, naivete and debonnaire chic.

Misses' Frocks of Serge, Tricoline and Duvetyn in simple tailored and elaborated treatments of embroidery, ratine, crewel and beadwork.

An infinitude of original developments in taffeta, satin, charmeuse, "taffeta-moire" and novelty silks.

Dainty thin frocks of organdie, tissues and the new and exclusive "Chippendale" prints.

Hand-made frocks of exquisite delicacy. Afternoon frocks in monotone and vari-colored printed chiffons and handsomely bead worked styles.

And evening frocks that carry a distinct appeal in their unusual charm.

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Riding togs that are designed in exact accord with the strict code of riding etiquette—and which observe the accepted standards of the most approved English riding togs.

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Included are also lightweight Shelland sweaters with contrasting silk stripes.

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